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Polish Unions Threaten New Wave of Unrest

WARSAW — Talks between independent unions and Warsaw's government agreed to recognize an independent union of workers...



Judge D'Urso is escorted out of police headquarters by his daughter, Lorena, and a friend.

Red Brigades Free Judge, Unharmed, After 33 Days

ROME — Giovanni D'Urso, the magistrate held for 33 days by the Red Brigades terrorist organization, was released unharmed in the center of Rome early Thursday morning...



Judge D'Urso as police found him in the back of a car in Rome.

Iran Threatens U.S. On Fund Transfers

TEHRAN — Chief hostage negotiator Behzad Nabavi has threatened to break off negotiations with the United States over the U.S. hostages if Washington does not start transferring Iranian assets to Algeria by Friday night at midnight...

Libyan Qadhafi Bolsters Troop Strength in Chad

LIBYA — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi reportedly also told students in Benghazi, Libya, that if France commits any foolish act against the Libyan people, propositions will be put forward to the people's congress...

Financial Aid

PARIS (Reuters) — Talks on Western financial aid to Poland planned for Friday will now take place in February, to allow time for the Reagan administration to be installed in Washington...

Substantive Response

Significantly, his statement referred to the Iranian response as substantive. This means it goes beyond technical details to deal with the merit of the terms.

Carter Sticks to Policies In \$739.3-Billion Budget

WASHINGTON — President Carter Thursday sent Congress a 1982 budget that — in sharp contrast with the plans of President-elect Reagan — calls for more tax increases than cuts in order to keep the lid on inflation.

Carter's Farewell Address: Clear of Voice and Vision, Although Subdued

WASHINGTON — President Carter, in a farewell address to the nation from the White House, urged Americans to cling to the country's "time-honored principles and commitments, including the distinctive themes of his presidency — human rights, nuclear disarmament, and conservation of the environment."

But otherwise, Mr. Carter, who spoke from a chair in front of his desk, did not speak of the specific issues he grappled with and his successor will inherit next week. Instead, he sought to focus attention one final time on the broad areas he spoke of so often during his tenure as the nation's 39th chief executive.



The president during his farewell address to the nation.

Thank You Fellow Citizens — a Quiet Goodbye By Martin Schram Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Four years ago, in the optimism of a winter noontime sun, President Carter offered the nation a yardstick by which it could take the measure of his presidency.



# Nigeria, Worried by Chad Events, Increases Spending for Military

By Juan de Onis  
New York Times Service  
LAGOS — Nigeria has significantly increased its military spending in a five-year national development plan calling for expenditures of \$134 billion.

## Mexico Struck By Blackout of Electric Power

MEXICO CITY — The failure of three generators early Thursday blacked out more than half Mexico, stranding commuters and creating traffic jams here, in Acapulco and Guadalajara, the nation's second largest city.

## Iraqi Ba'ath Party Protects Its Power With Rigid, Ideological Organization

By Yousef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service  
BAGHDAD — Control, said an Arab ambassador in Baghdad, is the cardinal rule of the Ba'ath Party. Everything the party does, plans and builds is designed so that it will always rule Iraq and, eventually, the Arab world.

## Iran Threatens U.S. On Transfer of Funds

(Continued from Page 1)  
said, "Mr. Christopher is playing it day by day. He just doesn't want to commit himself to say how long he'll be in Algiers."

## Sadat to Europarliament

STRASBOURG, France — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has accepted an invitation to speak at the European Parliament, it was announced Thursday.

ment plan, announced in the National Assembly on Wednesday, includes \$6.4 billion in military spending. President Shagari told the legislators that Nigeria was being forced by recent world events to reassess its security and defense preparedness.

President Shagari then flew to Lome, the capital of Togo, where he joined a dozen other heads of state of black African nations at the 14th anniversary of the seizure of power in that nation by President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The Daily Times, Nigeria's semi-official newspaper, said in a front-page editorial on Wednesday that the government should urgently shore up security along the borders. The editorial said that attempts by Col. Moselem Qadafi, the Libyan leader, to set up a sphere of influence in the region, using money and arms to attract Islamic dissidents in black African countries, made Libya a threat to the security of Nigeria.

Nigeria, with a population estimated as high as 90 million, is the most populous black African country. It has made economic and social investment its top priority for the use of income from exports of 2-million barrels of oil a day, most of which goes to the United States.

Under the new five-year plan, transportation, agriculture, housing, education, health and industrial projects still dominate the development budget, representing more than \$40 billion in public investment. But the \$6.4 billion assigned to the military is proportionally higher than in the third five-year plan.

Nigeria fought a major civil war in the 1960s over an attempt by forces in the eastern region to set up a country called Biafra. Nigeria's armed forces, numbering more

than 100,000 men, are well-equipped for internal security. But their strike aircraft and heavy mechanized armored equipment, mostly British and Soviet planes and tanks, are out of date.

U.S. military assistance to Nigeria has been in the form of training missions and the supply of C-130 transport aircraft. There has been no offensive equipment sold under U.S. military sales assistance agreements.

## Libya Sends More Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

outnumbered by the French naval task force, which in addition to the carrier Clemenceau includes an anti-aircraft cruiser, two missile-launching frigates, a dozen submarines, a dozen destroyers and an unspecified number of mine-laying and support ships.

The most advanced Libyan ships are a pair of French-made missile launchers, but defense specialists said they doubted the Libyan weaponry could be used accurately without French help.

During a previous period of tension between France and Libya a year ago, French ships patrolled just outside Libya's territorial waters. At that time, France was reacting to alleged Libyan involvement in attempts to topple the Tunisian government.

Several pro-French African states reportedly are disappointed that France failed to prevent Libya's bid to effectively annex Chad, and French President Giscard d'Estaing has been criticized in the French press for suffering a setback in France's African policy.

lie in progress was interwoven with the ideal of Arab nationalism. The party slogan — unity, freedom and socialism — inspired thousands of educated Arabs who were not particularly enthralled with Islam.

Surrounded by Arabs caught up in reactionary religious currents, the Ba'ath Party kept a hostile distance from Islam. Mr. Aflaq, a Christian, acknowledged a debt to Islam but stressed only its moral and spiritual aspects, disregarding its political and constitutional doctrine, according to Azzed Dawlatia of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London.

Iraq's party thus has no common language with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic sect in Iran. The Ba'ath responded ruthlessly to an assassination attempt in March against Tariq Aziz, the party's No. 2 official. By June, thousands of followers of the pro-Iranian Al Da'Waa Al Islamiyah (Islamic Call) Party had been rounded up. Their leader, Ayatollah Mohammad Bakr al-Sadr, a follower of Ayatollah Khomeini who had become the rallying point for the Shiite opposition, was summarily executed in April along with his sister and many followers.

Party Is Supreme  
Members accept the party as supreme, above even family and friends, and the Ba'ath is ruthless when dealing with its own. In July, 1979, Mr. Hussein had 30 party members put to death by firing squad. Their executors were party members brought from all parts of the country to participate in what, in effect, was a blood pact, said an Iraqi Communist.

Five of those killed were members of the Revolutionary Command Council. They included Abdul Khalik Al Samurrai, the party ideologue, who had been one of Mr. Hussein's closest companions in the struggle to power. Afterward, Mr. Hussein supplanted Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, the elderly military man who was president of Iraq.

To cope with careerists who join the party to obtain privileges, Mr. Hussein has diversified his power base, incorporating the security machine and a network of clan alliances, according to an Asian ambassador in Baghdad. This year, he added a fourth power base — a personality cult. His photos are everywhere, showing him kissing babies, visiting homes of citizens, checking on public services.

Under the Ba'ath, Iraq has become the most secular and progressive Arab country in terms of the emancipation of women, education, distribution of wealth and near-total lack of corruption in government. While much of the Arab world is returning to Islamic fundamentalism, Iraq is enthusiastically pushing secularism. But the ambitions of its leaders are years ahead of their still ill-educated, Islamic people.

## Pentagon Budget Hits Record High

### 14.5% Increase Puts It Near \$200 Billion

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Department of Defense could commit itself to pay out a record \$196.4 billion under the Carter budget and spend \$184.4 billion of it in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. That would amount to a 14.5 percent spending increase from the current fiscal year.

President Carter acknowledged that "the largest discretionary increase" in his budget is for military spending. President-elect Reagan, whose campaign pledges included higher military spending, will be hard put to top the Carter increase without bringing on the "economic Dunkerque" he is pledged to avoid.

Not that the economic risk will deter military leaders. They are prepared to tell a highly sympathetic Congress in the coming months that even this record-high peacetime military budget does not provide enough money to catch up with the Soviet Union in a hurry.

Army leaders contend that their modernization program is threatened by the way the dollar is divided, with an unusually large slice earmarked for such unglamorous accounts as spare parts to improve combat readiness. The Navy feels that the shipbuilding program is too modest. The Air Force seeks that elusive new bomber. The Marines want more "lift" ships than the budget provides for taking their gear to distant trouble spots.

### Policy Trends

Mr. Reagan will most likely at least bow toward those military ambitions as he reviews the Carter military budget. But any major changes would cost so much and take so long to fashion that the new president may opt to wait until next year to do more than tinker.

The final Carter military budget shows these policy trends:  
• Gulf region: Continued buildup of highly mobile forces for this hot spot, with, for example, \$375.1 million to start developing long-distance CX transport for tanks and other heavy gear.

• Strategic weapons: Pursuit of a land missile so hard to hit that the Russians would give up on trying, thus closing the "window of vulnerability" opened up when Soviet warheads became accurate enough to destroy Minuteman missiles now standing in silos. The new missile, the MX, is slated to get \$2.9 billion in fiscal 1982.

• Shipbuilding: Deliberate rather than rush efforts to modernize the fleet. Mr. Carter calls for building 14 new warships in fiscal 1982, five fewer than planned for the former five-year program. Navy leaders protest that the latest five-year blueprint would buy only 80 ships, not 97 new ones they had been promised this time last year.

• NATO Cruise missile: Pressing ahead with a ground-launched version to counter the Soviet SS-20 missile targeted on Europe. Money for this missile would jump from \$188.4 million this year to \$485.6 million in fiscal 1982.

• Aircraft procurement: Navy leaders are already complaining that the president slashed their request to buy warplanes, funding only 121 aircraft in the new budget instead of the 217 requested.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown said Thursday that those and other decisions within the military budget "reaffirm the president's commitment to steady and sustained real growth in defense programs." The Pentagon considers total obligatory authority the most relevant figure in discussing growth of its budget.

Counting the \$6.3 billion in supplemental funds the Pentagon is requesting from Congress this year to cover pay raises and other extra costs, Mr. Brown said the fiscal 1981 total was \$171.2 billion. Mr. Carter is asking for \$196.4 billion for this same account for fiscal 1982, representing an increase of 5.3 percent after expected inflation, Mr. Brown said.



Polish labor leader Lech Walesa, in a Vatican audience, presents Pope John Paul II with gifts including, at left, a replica of a monument to Polish workers killed in the 1970 strikes.

## Pope Greets Union Leaders From Poland

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II Thursday told Lech Walesa and other leaders of the independent Polish union Solidarity he hoped they would be able to continue the work with courage, prudence and moderation.

In his strongest endorsement of the union movement in Poland, the pope said: "The creation of the free union is an event of great importance."

"Your great initiative gave collective impetus to raise the moral meaning of society," pontiff told Mr. Walesa and union delegation at a special audience in the Vatican's late Consistory Hall.

The white-robed pope said he hoped his Polish visit could continue their activity "in peace and with constancy." Mr. Walesa, looking nervously in his first encounter with the pope, said: "Political problems do not interest us. We are interested in the rights man, the rights of society, the rights of faith."

## Carter Sticks to Policies In \$739.3-Billion Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

supposed to be unveiled no later than mid-February as part of a package of economic proposals intended to reduce inflation and spur economic growth. Mr. Reagan is expected to propose at least \$50 billion in personal and business tax cuts for fiscal 1982 and slashes in many spending programs that probably will top \$30 billion.

Mr. Carter declined to make such large spending cuts to make room for tax reduction. "We cannot do all that we wish at the same time," he said in his budget message. "But we must provide for our security, establish the basis for a strong economy, protect the disadvantaged, build human and physical capital for the future, and safeguard this nation's magnificent environment."

While Mr. Reagan may cut all other programs where Mr. Carter would not, there is no disagreement on providing for security. Mr. Carter proposed spending \$184.4 billion for defense in 1982.

## Carter Requests Tax Breaks in Hardship Areas

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Carter, carrying out an intention expressed last summer, asked Congress on Thursday to approve a tax exclusion of up to \$61,000 in foreign earned income for Americans working abroad in certain "hardship" areas.

The proposal, included in the president's budget for fiscal 1982, would apply to Americans working in areas where the State Department authorizes a hardship allowance of 10 percent or more for U.S. government employees.

Mr. Carter noted that "special deductions under present law would continue for Americans working abroad in other areas of the world."

The proposed formula, which Mr. Carter had previously outlined in his "Economic Program for the Eighties," would give Americans in the affected areas an exemption from tax on the first \$25,000 of foreign earned income plus 60 percent of the next \$60,000, for a maximum exemption of \$61,000, for those whose gross incomes is \$85,000 or more.

Sources close to the issue of U.S. taxation of Americans abroad have said that Congress is expected to consider Mr. Carter's proposal not generous enough.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEF

### Iraq Reiterates Offer to Withdraw Forces

BEIRUT — Iraq Thursday reiterated its offer to withdraw its forces from conquered Iranian land if Tehran would recognize what it radio termed "Iraqi territorial rights."  
The radio said the offer was presented to Olof Palme, the United Nations mediator, who has met in Baghdad with Vice Tarek Aziz and Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi.  
Iran, on its part, has charged that Iraq keep up the war. The made over Tehran radio reported here, came after an Iranian offensive against Iraqi forces in Khuzistan has apparently f dislodge them.

### New Leak Reported at French Nuclear P

CHERBOURG — Radioactive material has escaped from a reprocessing plant near here for the second time in two weeks, said Thursday.  
The statement from officials at the La Hague plant confirm reports of a leak of radioactive material last Sunday, four day fire broke out in a nuclear waste silo. The statement said that dozen liters of mildly radioactive material escaped and that re made during a two-and-a-half day plant shutdown. It said that it was shut for other reasons before the leak was discovered but it specify.

The plant, which reprocesses spent fuel rods from foreign reactors, has come under sharp attack from unions, which have the plant's management which having a lax attitude toward the workers and with withholding information on problems and inci

### Sweden Rejects Soviet Claim on Wallenberg

STOCKHOLM — Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten declared that the Swedish government has never accepted a Soviet claim that Holococaust hero Raoul Wallenberg died in a Moscow prison in 1954.  
Mr. Ullsten's statement was read on the opening day of a Wallenberg hearing, which, led by a panel of 20 lawyers, political scientists from eight Western countries, seeks to shed new light fate of the Swedish diplomat credited with saving the lives of Jews in the closing days of World War II before disappearing hands of the Soviet Red Army.  
Earlier a U.S. delegate to the hearing urged President-elect R help win the release of the Swedish diplomat — who would be survived 35 years in Soviet prison camps. "Although the Soviet made has declared their conclusion that Raoul Wallenberg died the Swedish government has never accepted this as the final case," Mr. Ullsten said.

### Britain Seeks EEC Farm-Price Increase

BRUSSELS — Britain has told the European Commission wants Common Market agricultural prices to rise by an average percent in the coming marketing year, diplomatic sources said Thursday. This is less than one-third of the 15.5-percent increase demanded COPA, the European Economic Community's lobby group for COPA wants the 1981-82 increase to make up for the sharp farming costs.  
The British figure is also well below those indicated by oil states. France has said it would like a double-digit increase. W many has suggested 8 percent, while Italy has informally said like 14 percent. Negotiations over EEC farm prices are expected next month.

### Plea by Hess Fails in W. German High C

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — The West German Const Court Thursday rejected an appeal by former Nazi deputy leader Hess against his continued imprisonment.  
Hess, 85, has been confined since he parachuted into Scotland 1941, in a lone, vain attempt to negotiate peace between Brit Germany. He has been in Berlin's Spandau Prison since 1947, Nuremberg war crimes tribunal sentenced him to life imprisonment. The ruling by the Karlsruhe judges climaxed a legal campaign by Hess in 1977. Two lower courts had already dismissed his plea

## Everyday Needs of Israeli Schools Placed Before Government in Crisis

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Zalman Aran Elementary School hardly seems like the sort of institution that could topple a government. And its principal, Zilla Ish-Shalom, is no wheeler-dealer in the hard world of professional politics. But the educational and budgetary issues with which she and her school struggle every day are precisely those that have placed the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin in crisis.

Mrs. Ish-Shalom has taught school in Israel for 29 years — she still spends about six hours a week in the classroom in addition to her duties as principal — and she has a penetrating eye for the frailties as well as the successes of the school system. Essentially, she said, she needs more — more teachers, more remedial materials, more science equipment, more room, more time.

It was the demand for more money, in the form of increased salaries for teachers, made by both the teachers union and a high-level commission, that precipitated the governmental strife. Education Minister Ze'evim Hammer threatened to resign if wages were not raised; Finance Minister Yigal Hurvitz threatened to resign if they were.

Mr. Begin's fragile coalition, already beset by defections, could afford no more, and when the Cabinet voted for the raises as part of a resolution accepting the commission's entire proposal to improve Israeli education, Mr. Hurvitz resigned and pushed the coalition toward collapse, and early elections.

### Political Maneuvering

Nothing seems more remote from the gaily decorated classrooms of Zalman Aran Elementary School than all this high-level political maneuvering. Mrs. Ish-Shalom, who might understandably be tired and jaded after 29 years, breezes through the noisy corridors, where pupils call her by her first name in an expression of the Israeli passion for egalitarianism and informality.  
"Zilla, Zilla!" the youngsters exclaim, peppering her with cheerful greetings. She glows with vigor, passing to watch two boys trade picture-cards of rock singers, telling another boy that it is time for him to go home.  
"I think teachers feel that their occupation is low compared to other occupations," she said. "The teachers feel they need to be raised

up. Almost all are women; men almost don't come to the job. I think it becomes a feminine occupation, because of the low status. If you made a scale of all the occupations in Israel, teachers would be among the lowest.

"We have security problems in our country," she went on, "and we have to spend a lot of money on defense. But I think education is one of the most important things to us. We are Jews in Israel. This is our country, and if we want our children to remain here and be good citizens we have to plant the seeds when they're young."

### Need for Specialists

About 760 children in grades one through eight go to Zalman Aran school, situated in a four-year-old building in the Talpivot section of Jerusalem. The school is named after a former education minister.  
Only one part-time and two full-time teachers are available to give special help to those pupils who need it, Mrs. Ish-Shalom said; as a result, some eighth-graders slip far behind, reading and writing at a fourth-grade level. She said she needed six more specialists, under whom she believes many of the slower youngsters could catch up.  
"You have to work with most eight years," she said most privately. They need body to sit near them and then step by step. If they big class, they don't fol teacher because there are their education."  
The classrooms are sm an average of 33 or 34 p ping two-by-two behind ic tables that serve as desks. Pils must buy their own b other materials are in short "We need playgrounds ment for games," said a who asked not to be id "Anything for the little ki something during recess. I thing they can do is run each other. We tried to from the children, but v brought games from home.  
Teachers spend 22 to 24 week in actual teaching; operate six days a week. Shalom strongly supports mission's suggestion that over 50 be allowed to ret 25 years.  
But would she retire no could? "I don't know," s "I'm not sure. I think I ca and I have work to give."

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Jail inmates



Carter Seeks Shift In Pension Raises

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration asked Congress today to change the way the Social Security cost-of-living increases for Social Security, Medicare and other pension programs — a move that would cost recipients billions in potential benefits.

and disability benefits to coal miners' disability programs. The decision, approved by President Carter earlier this month, was disclosed at a news conference by Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, who opposed the change but was overruled by the Office of Management and Budget.

S. Air Deaths at Low in 1980

WASHINGTON — Only 14 per cent in crashes of major U.S. carriers in 1980, a low for modern aviation history, the National Transportation Safety Board has said.

Economists are virtually unanimous in agreeing that the current procedure of using the full consumer price index to adjust these benefits results in an artificially bloated increase for recipients.



President-elect Reagan and his wife arriving at Blair House, where they will stay until the inauguration Tuesday.

Reagan Plans a 'Running Start' On Pressing Economic Problems

WASHINGTON — President-elect Reagan is focusing on solutions to the nation's economic problems as part of his effort to get a "running start" when he takes office Tuesday.

Marcos Foes Warn U.S. Over Bases

MANILA — Opposition leaders Thursday warned President-elect Reagan that U.S. bases in the Philippines may become worthless if the United States continues to "prop up the Marcos dictatorship," a reference to the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos.

U.S. Aide Denies Remark in Agee Case Links Americans Slain in Salvador to CIA

WASHINGTON — Solicitor General Wade McCree Jr. said Wednesday that two U.S. agricultural advisers who were killed in El Salvador this month were "under cover," suggesting an association with the CIA, but later in the day said that he had been misunderstood.

A spokesman for the CIA declined to comment on whether Michael Hammer or Mark Pearman, the two Americans slain by unidentified gunmen in San Salvador on Jan. 4, were acting as undercover agents. However, another intelligence official firmly denied that either man was an undercover agent.

French Claim on W. German

PARIS — France has accused West Germany of "provocative" military maneuvers in the western part of the country, a French official said.

Retiring Moscow Envoy Sees Little Hope of Better U.S.-Soviet Ties

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union sees grave dangers to world peace and stability which must be met by the United States whatever the change in Kremlin leadership, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, Thomas Watson, declared in an interview on the eve of his resignation.

China Protests Taiwanese at Inaugural

WASHINGTON — Five representatives of Taiwan have been invited to President-elect Reagan's inauguration Tuesday, prompting strong diplomatic protests from China.

Reagan Urged to End Support of President

MANILA — Opposition leaders Thursday warned President-elect Reagan that U.S. bases in the Philippines may become worthless if the United States continues to "prop up the Marcos dictatorship," a reference to the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Junta Claims Control of 'All the Country'

SAN SALVADOR — Leftist rebels and government troops fought Thursday in two provincial capitals on the sixth day of a rebel offensive to overthrow the government.

Fighting Continues in 2 Salvadoran Cities

Officials said at least 523 persons have died in the offensive headed by the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front, a coalition of five guerrilla organizations.

President's Final Address Is Low-Key, Almost Casual

WASHINGTON — President Jimmy Carter's final address to the nation was a low-key, almost casual affair, as he reflected on his four-year term in office.

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## Carter's Farewell Message

President Carter's farewell to the American people Wednesday night was in an important sense a message to all people. Mr. Carter concentrated his remarks on three themes that seemed central to him when he took office four years ago. They are arms control, conservation of the earth and its scarce raw materials, and human rights. His brief speech demonstrated that nothing that happened during his presidency has replaced those three concerns in his mind as the most pressing problems facing the world.

By repeating them in his last formal address to the nation, he is offering his own consistent priorities, sharpened by his time in the White House, as a guide to judging the performance of the incoming Reagan administration. He did not offer detailed suggestions, which was appropriate because Mr. Carter's views on those matters are well known and because President-elect Reagan is entitled to begin his term unencumbered by the specific approaches of his predecessor. He did what he had done so often and so well in his campaign for the presidency: He spoke on great themes in ways that suggested a vision of the future.

To everyone's regret, that vision, if it ever existed, never really emerged from the competition of ideas within the Carter administration. The president, himself, seemed forever bogged down in minutiae, rarely spoke out with any breadth of vision, and when he did, his thoughts, timing, or both were usually ill-conceived. This time, though, his timing was right, perhaps because it was dictated by circumstance, and his words were well chosen.

Arms control, preservation of natural resources — especially oil — and finding a way of defending human rights in a way that is consistent with U.S. interests in the broadest sense, are the big issues facing the United States and the world.

He was right in saying that the danger of nuclear conflagration is becoming greater. He was right to say that, "If we do not act, the world of the year 2000 will be much less able to sustain life than it is now." And he was right to say that "the ideals which gave birth to our nation still inspire the hopes of oppressed people around the world."

During the campaign, those were three areas in which Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan had differences. Because they were vented during a campaign for the presidency, they might have seemed sharper than they really were. Certainly, the testimony of Alexander M. Haig Jr., the secretary of state-designate, suggests that there are no fundamental differences of principle, although the same can't be said about the testimony of Mr. Reagan's candidate for secretary of the interior, James Watt.

What remains to be seen is how the new administration understands the intentions of its adversaries, especially the Soviet Union, and what kinds of policies it formulates to achieve arms control, protection of Western access to Gulf oil and protection of human rights and defense of U.S. values around the world. Mr. Reagan might do well to jettison some of President Carter's methods, but he ought not lose sight of his goals.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Iran Countdown

The indications are that the onset of Ronald Reagan's presidency has concentrated the mind of Iran in a way that Jimmy Carter's own approach to negotiations never did. Whether this bears fruit in an agreement on the terms on which Iran will end its illegal incarceration of the U.S. Embassy staff may not be known until the clock ticks down on the Carter administration. At the least, however, it makes plain that it is not merely the arrogance of the Iranians and the disarray among them that have prolonged the crisis. Some Iranians must also have thought it was perfectly safe for them to spin out the crisis and that, by spinning it out, they might get better terms. These are the assumptions one hopes are fading in Tehran now.

At any given moment the actual state of play of negotiations is cloudy, even perhaps if you are on the inside. What is evident, though, is that talks have gone beyond the substantive terms into the implementing arrangements that must be made on account of the massive distrust the two sides feel for each other. Realistically speaking, one can understand why this is so. It is, nonetheless, exceedingly distasteful to see the United States playing this game. Americans did not create this crisis. Iranians did, by committing a breach of international obligation and custom for which they have not made amends to

this day. They are the untrustworthy ones and, if fairness were the standard, the entire burden of demonstrating good faith in carrying out terms would be on them. That the United States must labor under a similar premise of unreliability is no less a gross imposition for being a requirement of the bargaining process.

Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, on Sunday, offered the Carter administration "honor" both for the terms it is attempting to negotiate and for not simply dumping the problem onto the incoming Reagan team. He made the fair point, one the administration has also made, that the funds the United States contemplates transferring to Iran do not amount to "ransom" since the money was Iran's in the first place. At the same time, he defended Mr. Reagan's refusal to issue the Carter administration a "blank check" to pass on to Iran, suggesting that Mr. Carter's chances of reclaiming the hostages might improve "if the Iranians are uncertain about what position President-elect Reagan will take." That sounds pretty sensible to us. Implicitly it helps keep Mr. Carter honest during the countdown and explicitly it tightens the screws on Iran to come to terms.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Coal's Promise

In mid-1979, President Carter announced a program designed to encourage utilities to convert from the use of oil to coal. The government had announced such plans several times before — encouraging switches among various different fossil fuels. But this plan, in keeping with the rising level of U.S. dependence on imported oil, carried the added feature of a large financial subsidy. The proposed legislation involved the expenditure of \$12 billion in government funds to cut in half the utilities' use of oil by 1990.

The bill got entangled in the legislative battles of 1979-80 and was never passed. Yet, according to figures compiled by the National Coal Association, half of the proposed 10-year target was achieved in the 11 months ending last June, without the expenditure of a dollar of government money.

There is other good news implicit in the large utility switch from burning oil to coal. It is that the change in fuels saves money even when the cost of environmental controls is included. Calculations by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy and several nongovernment studies suggest that in every region of the United States all but the very oldest oil plants can be converted to coal, equipped with the best available pollution control devices and still yield substantial savings in the cost of the coal-generated electricity. Moreover, advanced pollution control technologies now in

the development stage promise much greater effectiveness at less cost.

These facts hold out no solution to the energy problem. Utilities account for only a small fraction of total oil consumption, and there are many serious barriers to making greater use of the enormous U.S. coal reserves. Moreover, existing clean air requirements do not include the costs of controlling pollution from acid rain, of restoring strip-mined land, preventing miners' black lung disease or the many other costs associated with the greater use of coal.

Nevertheless, the experience of the past year in the utilities' unaided switch from oil to coal provides some useful clues for the new administration's energy policy-makers. One is that ever since energy prices began to rise in 1972, government policy has consistently underestimated both the speed and the degree of flexibility of the marketplace in responding to energy price changes. Price increases cannot do everything, but it appears that large government subsidies should not be necessary and that energy technologies that require such help are unlikely to be competitive with the many alternatives that do not. The other is that an adequate energy supply — and, over the long run, the only cost-effective energy policy — need not require the abandonment of environmental protections.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
January 16, 1906

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "In spite of efforts to 'look happy,' the British jingo organs cannot conceal their dismay with the results of the campaign in favor of Protection. For that is the principle at stake: The questions of Home Rule for Ireland, or 'Chinese cheap labor' in South Africa have no real influence in the electoral battle. British elections are called upon to choose between Free Trade and Protection, and only those totally ignorant of human nature would believe they could choose the latter at this particular moment. Industrial conditions in England at present are abnormally prosperous, and the wealth of the country is widely distributed among the people."

Fifty Years Ago  
January 16, 1931

SOFIA — King Boris maintains his reputation for being the most democratic monarch in Europe. The latest story told by his subjects about him concerns a visit he paid with Queen Ivanna to railway stations on the opening of a new line. At one station, an old peasant woman who recognized him took him familiarly by the arm and said: "I say, my boy, I know you, but which is the queen?" The king thereupon called his wife, and introduced her to this lowly subject. At another station, Queen Ivanna was delayed in the royal carriage and the waiting peasants asked if she was also in the train when the king descended. Turning to his attendants, King Boris said: "Tell my wife to hurry up."



## How to Change South Africa

By Jonathan Power

GENEVA — If the Namibian independence negotiations in Geneva this week have proved anything, they have shown that white South Africa is still determined to give the appearance of dictating the pace of its own demise. The South African government's policies may be defeated, as they were in Zimbabwe, but maneuvered, as they are slowly but steadily being in Namibia, or severely jolted as they were when black dissidents last July successfully fired three fuel plants south of Johannesburg.

Nevertheless, the South African ruling class is adept at giving the impression that it negotiates from a position of strength. The paradox of the coexistence of apparent failure in substance and continuing surface political success is simply explained. In the short-run, in any conceivable situation, the South African political, economic and military machine is probably strong and sophisticated enough to stymie any anti-government initiative.

### Disguised

In the long-run, however, too many factors are working against South Africa for its course to be sustainable. In practice, this means that any change in the South African scene will happen in fits and starts with concessions to black aspirations coming in fragmented pieces and often heavily disguised.

Chester Crocker, a Reagan advisor, in his recent article in Foreign Affairs was on target when he observed, "Hundreds of decisions, drawn-out negotiations, and quite probably a combination of violence and politics will precede the dawn of a new age for South Africa."

Mr. Crocker is also right to question those who focus on the ultimate goal of attaining "full political participation" in South Africa rather than on the process of getting there. Critics of South Africa often emphasize the goal of total change, while giving little attention to the question of short- or medium-term goals.

Joop Den Uyl, the former Dutch premier and president of the Confederation of the Socialist Parties of the European Community, gives an example. In an article in Socialist Affairs, he argues for a "complete volte-face in South Africa" to be brought about, he hopes, by an oil embargo. "I am firmly persuaded that resolute economic pressure is the only way to achieve the turnaround that is needed in South Africa."

### On Top

But, given the total preoccupation of the white South Africans with preserving at all costs the appearance of being on top of the situation and their ability in the short-term to be actually on top, is this a sensible line of reasoning? South Africa, if hit with a sledgehammer like an oil embargo,

would muster every ounce of its not insignificant resources to withstand and possibly overcome it. A single-minded national effort would be applied to resisting overseas pressure rather than to dealing with the issues of change at home. It would be a country of the laager, of the wagons encircled.

It is too readily overlooked that South Africa is under a great deal of outside pressure already. Apart from the UN arms embargo and the refusal of the Western nations to make use of its defense facilities, its economy and military suffers from a lack of skilled manpower. Investors, although more bullish than they were two or three years ago, can still not be relied upon to continue to keep their money in South Africa if political unrest should increase. Black organizations, whether they be union, church or guerrilla-based are every day more effective and wearing.

On its northern border, Robert Mugabe's sophisticated handling of the multiracial democracy of Zimbabwe is profoundly undermining South Africa's own racist institutions.

### Pressure From West

Neither should one belittle the cumulative impact of nongovernmental pressure from Western countries. Anti-apartheid groups, student and union groups who lend support and support to their opposite numbers and to sports boycotts, help keep South African practices under the limelight and often enough produce tangible changes.

A plausible case can be made that international and national pressures are at present working in a way that is severe enough to make their mark, without pushing the South Africans into creating a seige economy.

There are, nevertheless, a number of additional efforts that could be made to make sure that this steady but sure pressure continues, that short-term goals of reform are met and that white South Africa is never allowed to forget for a moment that the tide of affairs is moving against it.

Western governments should stop the program of scholarships for black South Africans who wish to study abroad. After a slow start, this became a highly successful policy in Rhodesia. While Zaire went into independence with only six African graduates, Zimbabwe had over 10,000.

Western banks should insist on tying a good proportion of their loans to social and economic development in the black community. There is every reason why banks should expand their token first effort of last summer, when they restarted major Euro-loans to South Africa, into a wider policy.

Western governments should re-examine how their tax policies im-

pinge on their corporations that do business in South Africa. A system of tax deductions should be introduced, geared to such goals as encouraging firms to pay above the minimum wage and to offering educational advancement to their workforce.

Majority rule in South Africa may be as much as a generation away, maybe as little as a decade. But that it is coming there can be no doubt. All the pressures now bearing upon white South Africa point that way. The white South Africans may believe they are still in control of the situation. In a superficial sense they are. In any tangible and lasting way they clearly are not.

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## The Haig Hearings Worth Fighting For

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The confirmation hearings on the nomination of Alexander Haig Jr. to be secretary of state were good for Gen. Haig, good for the Senate and good for the country.

The issue has never been whether Gen. Haig would be confirmed, but how he would conduct himself under fire. The hearings were a test of nerve rather than depth. To use a media measurement, the four-star general rated three stars.

His worst moment was one he probably thinks was among his best: The oh-what-a-sacrifice-I'm-making pitch of a man who is trading the opportunity to make money for the opportunity to wield power.

Gen. Haig and his supporters on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee made much of the estimate that the nominee was giving up some \$9 million in salary and options (assuming his company would not be raided, he would not be fired and the value of his stock would go up).

### Power Above Money

I don't know what gets into Republicans when they take government jobs, all too often, they think the public owes them gratitude and gentle confirmation treatment because they have temporarily placed power above money. Gen. Haig was not drafted for this job; he campaigned hard for it. Henry Kissinger would gladly give up his book royalties for the real royalty of Cabinet office, where the secretary of state travels and entertains more lavishly than any mere millionaire.

On substantive matters, Gen. Haig handled himself well: At this stage, the fuzziness of a platitude attitude is to be hailed, because it is not for one man — or one department — to set or articulate the specifics of U.S. foreign policy. Gen. Haig's refusal to make premature policy pronouncements in the guise of personal beliefs is welcome. Let the president speak first on the big issues. Later, his secretary of state can fill in the details.

On Watergate, he emulated the attitude of the Confederate Gen. Thomas Jackson ("There stands Jackson like a stone wall — rally to the Virginians!"). On one level, the questions from liberal Democrats were politically vindictive: Sen. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., the leading whitewasher of the Carter Justice Department, tried to get the former Nixon chief to testify that he had been the willing occupant of a moral sewer.

Gen. Haig resisted, and rightly so; we have learned since 1973 that many of the abuses of power discovered then had been quietly perpetrated in two previous adminis-

trations. No longer does serve the Nixon White House require plain Republican sackcloth. Gen. Haig's "Nobody has a monopoly on virtue, not even senators" was a useful reminder of the ambiguities of double-ardized investigations.

But "nobody's perfect" was enough. On a deeper level, Haig could not avoid, as he mightily to avoid, the obligat declare that he realized that and spying within any White House was and is wrong. His longtime friend and ex Joseph Califano, prevailed client to issue a much-needed statement after the conu tion with the Mayors of Only then did Gen. Haig la break-in and cover-up "im illegal and immoral" and p embrace "the values of fr liberty, privacy, justice, the law..." (Thanks for the in of "privacy," Joe.)

Unnoticed in Gen. Haig's sary nod to constitutionality, defense of what doves have gazed as "the Christmas bo of North Vietnam in 1972, tary action that Gen. Haig "was essential to conclude peace negotiations and ac the return of American pr of war." Those last nine which, I suspect were per drafted by Gen. Haig, were ed to contrast that policy v policy of appeasement in Ir. In his defiant apolo Watergate, and in his be non-apology for Vietnam Haig provided a cathartic era — that time in the mi when the nation was del from too many cathartics.

### Burn the Subpoena

Will Richard Nixon unhear portions of the show tapes to be played in ure? Don't count on it; a Nixon hand said, only hiously. "He learned his from not burning the tap burn the subpoena."

Will Al Haig, a good s, more ways than one, mak diplomat? We'll see. His r portant response in the was a line that would hav a political fire storm onl years ago: "There are n portant things than peace are things which we A must be willing to fight for."

If that truth can be con superpower and terror much bloodshed will be The unsavable has been; not in a jingoistic way new Haig and the new Se eign Relations Commit watching, but this week b off to a good start.

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## Hail and Beware

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — The way we in stall our presidents says something about the mythic name of the office. In Britain the winning party leader moves matter-of-factly into 10 Downing Street the day after the election. We wait 75 days and then have a Republican coronation. The president is invested with the nation's dreams.

Inaugurations are also a time of political joy, and few more justifiably so than this year's. When Ronald Reagan takes the oath on Tuesday next, a political movement that has not been at the center of power in this country for 50 years will have its chance again. Even the wariest liberal should not begrudge conservatives their exultation — or exclude the possibility that conservative experiment will have its value.

But if Mr. Reagan is a sensible man, he will be wary of both the ceremonial and the political visions of glory. For they may produce hubris, the sense of power that leads to a fall. And what has happened to the presidency in recent times makes hubris a particular danger.

### Look to Government

To an extent unimaginable a generation ago, Americans look to Washington — to the federal government — for solution of their problems. Washington is expected to rescue failing automobile companies, make a college education possible for middle-class children, save New York City from bankruptcy, stop crime in the streets; formidable tasks and none of them, until recently, thought to be Washington's responsibility.

And the public tends to personalize the responsibility in the president. He is our one visible national political figure, so expectations run to him. Television has accentuated the tendency. When Americans see the president in their living rooms, they naturally identify him even more as the one politician who can help them.

But presidents do not have power to match the expectations piled upon them. There is a telling anecdote in Prof. Richard Neustadt's book on the presidency. Harry

Truman, just before leaving office, mused on how Dwight Eisenhower will find the job: "He'll sit here, and he'll say, 'Do this! Do that!' And nothing will happen." If anything, the frustration has grown worse since 1953. Because of Vietnam, Congress has hemmed in the one area where presidents used to have discretion: foreign policy.

With all that in mind, a new president should avoid all avoid suggesting, much less believing, that he can meet all the great challenges facing Americans. He should beware hubris.

Recent presidencies have left fateful examples. John Kennedy moved us in his inaugural address. But it came to be remembered, perhaps unfairly, for that one overreaching passage in its rhetoric: "We shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe..." The fall came a few months later at the Bay of Pigs. President Kennedy learned that inspiration and power were complicated matters. He learned well, in two years, and then he was killed.

Lyndon Johnson succumbed to hubris. Succumbing to the presidency in tragic circumstances, he grasped them and did wonders with Congress. Then he won a huge election victory — and thought he had the power to shape events not only in the United States but in Vietnam. Oedipus provided no more searing an example of self-destruction.

What caused Richard Nixon to destroy himself? It still too dark and tormented to understand. But

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

## Letters

Reagan and Iran

It is very refreshing to see that President-elect Reagan is taking such a strong stance against the present barbaric regime in Iran. Had Jimmy Carter been as strong, no demands would have dared been made for what is clearly now a ransom for those defenseless hostages.

I am one of the many thousands of Iranians who is appalled by the behaviour of the savages who are running my once proud country, a country so rich in culture and history and above all a country known for its traditional warm hospitality to people of all nations. We are disgusted and ashamed by the behavior of the present

zealots and ignoramus who have made a mockery of our traditions and the very basic laws of Islam.

May God help every Iranian fight and overthrow the Satans who have created hell for so many of our countrymen. To achieve this, in parallel, we need strong leadership from the United States, which should refuse to bow to blackmail, will isolate the demanders and will finally bring them down to their knees so that the blackest chapter in the history of Iran can be closed once and for all. We can already sense a feeling of hope with Mr. Reagan.

MAHMOUD ZIADI-FAR.

London.

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# Fighting Coalition in Western Berlin After Unexpected Defeat in Legislature

**By William Safire**

BERLIN — Dietrich Stobbe, the mayor of the western sector of Berlin, announced his resignation Thursday after a financial scandal, revealing the coalition government's defeat in the House of Representatives.

But Stobbe's resignation was not the end of the coalition government. The coalition government, which had been in power since the 1977 elections, was re-elected Thursday. The coalition government, which had been in power since the 1977 elections, was re-elected Thursday.

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# Greece's EEC Membership Brings 'Meat War' to a Boil

**New York Times Service**

ATHENS — Greece is facing the return of a meat price increase and shortages which is the first direct problem of membership in the European Economic Community.

The so-called meat war has seen price increases in marketplaces, arrests and the seizure of meat by government officials. The government is trying to prevent meat from becoming a political issue.

The problem stems from the fact that under Common Market regulations national subsidies for the production of meat and other goods have had to stop. This has caused production costs up, forcing wholesalers and retailers to raise their prices.

# Chun Nominated For Same Post

**The Associated Press**

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan, South Korea's military strongman leader for the past 13 months, has been nominated for the presidency by the Democratic Justice Party.

National elections may be held late next month, although a date has not yet been set. About a half dozen emerging political parties have indicated they will nominate candidates.

Gen. Chun, who will be 50 on Sunday, took control of the ruling military clique in a palace coup in December, 1979, two months after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee. At the time he was defense secretary and a lieutenant general. The electoral college named him president in August.

# U.S. Environment Panel Urges Funds To Expand Planning, Development Aid

**Washington Post Service**

WASHINGTON — Having probed an overcrowded, hungry, and generally bleak metropolis for a resource-poor country, the Council on Environmental Quality and the State Department have suggested a way for the United States to change the future of the world.

The panel's report calls for spending a lot more on research and planning and pay a lot more attention to the environment. "We've done the easy part: raising the issues and making the challenge," CQ Chairman Gus Speth said.

# Heavy Snows, Cold Spell Hit Much of West Europe

**The Associated Press**

PARIS — Heavy snowfalls isolated many villages, cut electricity and blocked roads in several French regions Thursday as cold weather covered much of Western Europe.

Snow and low temperatures layed havoc with public services, altered road and rail traffic throughout Europe from Sweden to Turkey, but sparing Greece.

In France, in Le Puy, south-central France, a motorist died when his car was blocked in snow and he attempted to walk 12 kilometers to the home of his parents.

# Gasoline Rises in U.K.

**The Associated Press**

LONDON — British Petroleum Thursday announced that it was raising the price of gasoline five pence (12 cents) an imperial gallon to an average £1.34 (\$3.22) a gallon.

The study's suggestions came from a task force of 19 government agencies that Mr. Speth said showed unprecedented cooperation in putting it together. The recommendations have not been coordinated with each other or with those of similar groups like the Brandt Commission — which reported last year to the United Nations on Third World problems — and do not represent any kind of government position or action plan, he added.

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# The Barberry: A Prickly Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde Plant Story

**Waverley Root**

THE BARBERRY may justifiably be described as the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of the category of fruits. First honored for its beneficence it was thereafter discovered to be so malevolent that in many places it has now been doomed deliberately to destruction.

There are more than 175 species of the genus *Berberis*, which, if you are so minded, you can refer to as barberries proper, relegating to secondary status the 50 species of the genus *Mahonia*, though they are called barberries too. Both were once classed together as Berbers, but botanists who felt that they were being burdened with too many species to handle under a single designation split some of them off to form the *Mahonia* genus, named for the American horticulturist Bernard McMahon.

The two groups are distinguished by several peculiarities perceptible only to botanists, plus a few observable to everybody, such as thorns. Plants of the *Berberis* genus, reservation made for possible exceptions, bear spines on their stems; plants of the *Mahonia* genus, with the same reservation, do not. This distinction is the basis for the French popular names for the two types: *Mahonia* is *vi-vante*, little vine; *Berberis* is *epine-vivante*, little prickly vine — though the *Grand Larousse Encyclopedique*, less learned than its readers, defines both as *Berberis vulgaris*.

Barberries are found pretty much all over the world; so far as I know, nobody has ever attempted to pinpoint the place where the first barberry saw the light. If I had to guess, I would cast a tentative vote for some locality not too far from the Himalayas. Little prickly vine, little prickly vine, though the *Grand Larousse Encyclopedique*, less learned than its readers, defines both as *Berberis vulgaris*.

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# Jean-Pierre Mocky: The Fantastic Without Robots or Demons

**By Thomas Quinn Curtiss**

PARIS — "Not a single fantastic film has been made in Europe in the past year. Those shown here have all come from America," complained Jean-Pierre Mocky, the French director-actor-scenarist.

As the public clamors for screen fantasy, preferably of the macabre brand, Mocky is preparing to increase the European supply.

"In February I begin a fantastic film — not like the others," he promised. "It will contain no robots, no Martians, no demons, no dragons, devils or monsters. The terror element arises from the circumstances of the story which deals with the possible powers of the dead. It's called 'Litan' and is from a novel by an American, Scott Baker, but it might be set anywhere."

# Gounod's 'Romeo' Staged in London

**By Henry Pleasants**

LONDON — The program book for the English National Opera's new production of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" introduced at the Coliseum Wednesday, includes an article, "A Singer's Opera," dealing with the great Romeos and Juliets of the past, which is strikingly pertinent to this production.

It is the first production at a major house in London in 50 years, and the article attributes the disappearance of this once favorite opera from the repertoire to the disappearance of the kind of singer that established its favored position in opera's so-called golden age at the close of the last century.

# Prospecting

**By Robert C. Miller**

ARROWTOWN, New Zealand — If you grab a pan and find a lucky spot along New Zealand's Shotover River, you might be able to pay off the mortgage in gold.

For the price of a couple of lottery tickets, it's possible to get into the gold mining business in New Zealand.

For 50 cents the Wardens Courts will issue a miner's right which guarantees legal rights and privileges to prospect on any crown land. The only other capital outlay required would be about \$10 for a gold pan and maybe a pair of rubber boots.

# Sharps and Flats

**ON TOUR** — Al Javert is in Desandorf Jan. 16 at the Philharmonie at 8 p.m. and in West Berlin on the 20th at the Philharmonie at 9 p.m. . . . Elio Pistor is in West Berlin at the Philharmonie Dec. 18 at 8 p.m. and in Desandorf on the 20th at the Robert-Schumann-Halle at 8 p.m.

**WEST BERLIN** — The Beethoven Club are at the ICC, Jan. 21 at 8 p.m. in Studio 1 and the Allentons are at the Go-to Jan. 22-23 at 8 p.m.

**DUESSELDORF** — Floral Richard Claydonman will give a concert at Philharmonie Jan. 20 at 8 p.m.

**COPENHAGEN** — Richard Boone is featured at the Club Montmartre on Jan. 17, followed the next night by Don McLean. . . . The new recording of the Antienne Belgique Jan. 16 at 8 p.m.

**PARIS AMUSEMENTS**

**CALAVADOS** 720-31-97  
Joe Turner - Los Latinos  
Joe Turner - Los Latinos  
Joe Turner - Los Latinos

**LE GRAND CHINOIS**  
6 av. de New York 160  
723 88.21  
The best Chinese Restaurant in Paris  
AIR FRANCE/ATLAS - Paris Selection  
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Closed on Monday

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Jean-Pierre Mocky: Left out of the New Wave?







صحة من ليعمل

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

International Harvester Cuts Salaries 20%
CHICAGO — International Harvester has announced that all corporate salaries were reduced by 20 percent, effective Jan. 1.

and Met Reports Gains in Property Values
LONDON — Grand Metropolitan said Thursday that professional nations of the group's land and buildings carried out Sept. 30 showed

Vauxhall Plans to Lay Off 5,700 Workers
LONDON — Vauxhall Motors has announced it is cutting its work force by 20 percent, adding to British unemployment which is already

Higher Gasoline Use by West Germany Seen
HAMBURG — West German gasoline consumption is likely to rise as much as 2 percent annually until 1985, Esso chairman Wolfgang Oehme

Xerox Sets Up Servicing Company in China
BEIJING — An organization established jointly by Xerox and a Chinese shipping concern has opened here to provide maintenance for the

Toyota Considers Building Auto Plant in U.S.
WASHINGTON — Toyota, the largest Japanese automobile exporter to the United States, is considering building a U.S. plant, according to

Agip Finds Oil, Gas in Dutch North Sea
ROME — Production tests on a well in the Dutch North Sea flowed 800 barrels of oil and over 1 million cubic feet of gas, the Italian

Reagan Economic Group Would Advise on Policy

By Steven Ratner
WASHINGTON — President Reagan appears likely to establish an outside group of prominent Republicans to provide economic policy advice to the new administration, according to his aides.

Reagan Names Brock Trade Representative
WASHINGTON — President Reagan announced the appointment Thursday of William Brock, chairman of the Republican Party, to be the U.S. trade representative, a Cabinet-level post.

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Plan to Fund Oil Reserve Under Study

Reagan Aides Consider Oil-Backed Securities

By Clyde Farnsworth
WASHINGTON — Reagan administration strategists are studying a novel, private-sector approach to finance oil purchases for the proposed one-billion-barrel strategic petroleum reserve, according to transition aides.

The government is pumping 150,000 barrels a day into the reserve, but at that rate it would take more than 15 years to achieve the desired stockpile of 1 billion barrels.

The proposed approach to financing the stockpile would likely involve the sale of oil-backed securities to the public. Under the proposal, the redemption price of the securities would be a function of the price of oil at maturity.

No Drain
The bonds would be redeemed with public money, but they could be rolled over — or sold again — against the time when an emergency might be declared. At that time, the government would sell the oil at prevailing market prices to oil companies.

The attraction of the proposal is that the government would achieve its aim of filling the reserve, which now contains only a little more than 100 million barrels — about one week's consumption — without draining the budget. At today's world market prices, the purchase of 900 million barrels of crude would cost more than \$30 billion.

While all the details are not yet worked out, aides say the approach has interested Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., acting chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., the new chairman of the Senate Budget Committee.

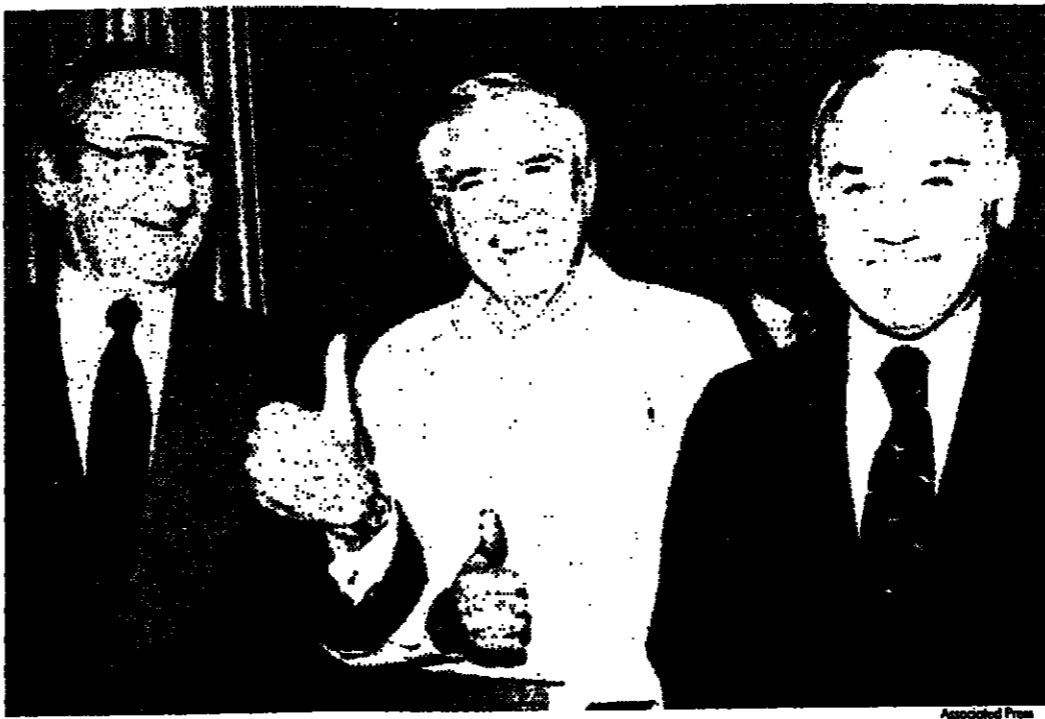
Buying Old Oil
The strategic petroleum reserve, in a series of deep salt domes in Louisiana, was conceived by Congress following the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo as a means to soften the impact of any future cutoffs in foreign oil.

To stock the reserve, the government has been buying so-called old oil, which comes from long established domestic wells and which, under price controls, sells for only \$7 a barrel — about one-fifth the going rate for OPEC oil.

But Reagan aides say they expect immediate decontrol of crude oil to be an early priority of the new administration, which means the cost to fill the reserve would rise sharply.

Faster Decontrol of U.S. Oil Seen

WASHINGTON — President-elect Ronald Reagan will carry out a campaign pledge to accelerate decontrol of domestic crude oil prices with an executive order "early on" after the Jan. 20 inauguration, his chief domestic policy adviser, Martin Anderson, said Wednesday.



Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca (left) and UAW President Douglas Fraser gave the success sign as they emerged with Treasury Secretary William Miller (right) from a meeting on new loans.

Hiram Plans U.S. Energy Acquisitions

TORONTO — Hiram Walker-Consumers Home, the Toronto-based liquor and energy company, announced Wednesday that it would buy a range of oil and gas properties for more than \$600 million from Davis Oil of Denver and affiliated companies.

The properties involved — primarily in Wyoming, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas — produce about 4,000 barrels of oil and 40 million cubic feet of natural gas a day from 907 wells. About 200 additional development wells are awaiting drilling.

The Walker-Consumers group has been seeking energy acquisitions in the United States following a merger last year of Hiram Walker-Goodman and Worts, a distilling company that produces Canadian Club whisky, with the Consumers Gas Company, a Toronto natural gas distributor, and Home Oil, a Calgary-based oil and gas concern controlled by Consumers Gas. An amalgamation with 88 percent-owned Scurry-Rainbow Oil of Calgary is also planned.

By late last year most analysts, noting that the management consolidation between the two merged companies was proceeding fairly smoothly, had begun to expect Walker-Consumers to announce a sizable acquisition of an American energy company as a key element in an anticipated new investment program.

The announcement concerning Davis Oil was somewhat smaller than the billion-dollar deal many analysts had been expecting.

William Wilder, president of Hiram-Consumers, suggested Wednesday that further moves might be in the offing. Specifically, Mr. Wilder said that the agreement with Davis does not "preclude other possible natural resource acquisitions in Canada or elsewhere."

Walker-Consumers said it plans to finance the purchase with offshore bank loans pending the arrangement of long-term financing. The company said it had given Davis a down payment on the property and expected to complete the transaction early in March, with the transfer of the property backdated to Jan. 1.

In Denver, a spokesman for Davis Oil said the company would retain substantial acreage and "will still drill and produce."

Walker-Consumers, which plans a change in name to Hiram Walker Resources, reported preliminary net profits for the year ended Sept. 30, 1980, of \$239.5 million Canadian dollars, or \$3.18 Canadian dollars a share, compared with \$177.2 million or \$2.56 a share in the previous year. Revenue rose to \$2.6 billion from \$2.2 billion. A Canadian dollar is worth about 84 U.S. cents.

Energy Issues Lead NYSE Rally

NEW YORK — An afternoon rally by energy-related stocks lifted the New York Stock Exchange to a narrow gain Thursday after being weak most of the day in lackluster trading.

Analysts said energy shares rose on a report that the price Hiram Walker-Consumers Home placed on the reserves of Davis Oil was much higher than the value of comparable deals recently. They said traders speculated that it would increase the domestic reserve valuations of most other companies. (See related story.)

The Dow Jones industrial average, weak all day, rallied to gain 2.50 to close at 969.97. Advances led declines by eight to seven as turnover slowed to 40 million shares from 41.39 million traded Wednesday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

A published report Thursday said that Hiram had valued the Davis reserves at \$20 a barrel, a price analysts said was well above the approximate \$10-per-barrel price placed by Sun Co. on reserves of Seagram's Texas Pacific oil properties and the \$12 to \$13 price set in other recent deals.

One analyst said, however, that the published figure was probably erroneous. He said it probably was

inflated by the inclusion of other assets in the totals.

On the NYSE trading floor, Chrysler, which got tentative approval from the government late Wednesday for \$400 million in loan guarantees, was in the spotlight most of the day in trading that included one block of 135,000 at 5 1/4. The automaker gained 3/4 Thursday to close at 6.

Meanwhile, the dollar gained ground on all major European money markets except London's, where the pound closed at \$2.4007, compared with \$2.3975 Wednesday. In Frankfurt, the pound was fixed at 4.800 Deutsche marks, the highest level in nearly five years, after 4.765 Wednesday, dealers said.

The price of gold leaped by \$16.25 in London to close at \$375.50 a troy ounce. In Zurich, bullion reached \$368.50, a \$12 jump.

Wall Street analysts said the slow trading indicated many investors remained on the sidelines because they were uncertain about the course of interest rates and the economy.

The Federal Reserve reports the money supply figures late Friday and there is speculation they will show a large gain because money from NOW accounts will be included for the first time.

A surge could put upward pressure on interest rates. The supply had dropped the previous three weeks, but some analysts noted that bank loan demand has remained high.

Leonard Santow, a senior vice president at J. Henry Schroder Bank and Trust Co., said U.S. long-term interest rates could reach record levels later this year, though he did not elaborate.

Meanwhile, the government reported that December retail sales fell 1.3 percent following a 1.6-percent rise in November, an indication the economy was slowing.

Plan Called 'Super Deal' Chrysler Loan Gets Approval

By Agis Salpukas
WASHINGTON — The Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board gave conditional approval Wednesday night for \$400 million in loan guarantees to Chrysler. The approval is based on a revised survival plan, which called for major concessions from the United Automobile Workers, the lenders and the suppliers.

Lee Iacocca, Chrysler's chairman, described the plan as a "super deal," which could bring up to \$2 billion in relief to Chrysler.

[The board said Thursday that it expects to take formal action Friday on Chrysler's request. Reuters reported. Such formal action

would set the stage for final approval Jan. 31, assuming the Reagan administration agrees to extend further guarantees.]

Chrysler must convince the board that it can gain \$1.7 billion in concessions in a new plan calling for:

• The UAW would agree to forgo cost-of-living adjustments after March and further wage increases, which would save \$622 million from UAW members, and \$783 million if the rest of the nonunion Chrysler workers were included by September, 1982, when the present contract expires.

• The banks would convert \$1 billion in the company's bank debts, with Chrysler having the option of converting half of that amount over the coming year at 30 cents on the dollar. The plan would have the banks converting the remainder to preferred Chrysler stock.

• The company's suppliers would provide about \$72 million in concessions in the form of price reductions and freezes.

A 13-member committee representing 65,000 Chrysler production and salaried workers voted unanimously Wednesday to approve the agreement negotiated with the company earlier in the day.

Although details of the bank plan were not disclosed, company sources said that its basic thrust was for the bankers to receive over the next year a payment amounting to about 15 cents on the dollar for half of Chrysler's \$1.15 billion in bank debt.

The remaining 85 cents on the dollar presumably would be canceled, permitting a sharp increase in Chrysler's net worth and cancellation of perhaps \$100 million a year in interest costs.

The other half of the bank debt would be converted into shares of Chrysler preferred stock under the reported plan.

Automakers Seek Help
WASHINGTON (AP) — The three largest U.S. automakers said Thursday that the federal government should help the slumping auto industry by trying to restrain imports, providing tax breaks, and easing auto industry regulations.



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Reagan Names Brock Trade Representative
WASHINGTON — President-elect Reagan announced the appointment Thursday of William Brock, chairman of the Republican Party, to be the U.S. trade representative, a Cabinet-level post.



# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close
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12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close
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### Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, January 14, 1981

High Low Close	High Low Close
11% 11% 11%	11% 11% 11%

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Closing Prices, January 14, 1981

High Low Close	High Low Close
11% 11% 11%	11% 11% 11%

### European Gold Markets

January 15, 1981

London	Paris	Frankfurt
366.25	366.25	366.25

### Canadian Index

January 14, 1981

High Low Close
11% 11% 11%

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### Soviet Grain Production Below Target, U.S. Says

The Associated Press  
 WASHINGTON — Agriculture Department experts contend that Soviet Union may be able to meet its grain acreage this year but production probably will fall below its 1981 target.

The U.S. estimate for the 1981 crop will be about 93.8 million metric tons, down from the 95.5 million metric tons estimated for last year, department analysts said Wednesday.

Per-acre average yields over the last 10 years indicate that even if 1981 crop yields approach the high side of the range, the Soviets would find it difficult to achieve the production level of 236 million tons called for in their 1981 plan, the analysts said in the monthly evaluation of Russian grain prospects. If the shortfall transpires, it would be the fourth time in six years that Soviet grain production has fallen below the planned level.

The report left unchanged at 185 million metric tons the department's estimate for the 1980 Russian harvest, noting that the Soviet government has yet to issue an official production report for the crop that has been shrouded by poor weather. Another Soviet report said winter grains have been planted on about 93.8 million acres, about 2.5 million acres more than planned.

The U.S. estimate is only slightly higher than the drought-ravaged harvest of 1979 and 50 million metric tons lower than the 1980 target.

The Agriculture Department also made only minor revisions in its world harvest forecasts for the 1980-1981 crop, increasing estimates in all three categories. World grain production was increased 2 million metric tons to just over 1.54 billion tons, oilseed production rose by 600,000 metric tons to 160.5 million tons and cotton production rose 100,000 bales to 64.1 million bales. A metric ton is about 2,205 pounds and, for example, is equal to 36.7 bushels of wheat or 39.4 bushels of corn.

### Germany Has Drop in Orders

FRANKFURT — The index of a German incoming orders in engineering industry fell 12 percent in November from October on an inflation-adjusted basis with turnover down 10 percent the same period, the industry association VDMA said Thursday.

Domestic orders fell 17 percent in November, while foreign orders slipped eight percent. Domestic turnover was down 5 percent, with sales off 15 percent, VDMA said.

In the eleven months to the end of November, incoming orders were three percent from the same period with foreign orders up 19 percent while domestic orders were off two percent, VDMA said. Total turnover rose nine percent, with domestic turnover up 6 percent and foreign sales up 11 percent.

### COMPANY REPORTS

Reverse, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Company	1980	1979
<b>Pechiney Usine Kuhlmann</b>		
Revenue	38,000	31,800
Profits	600.5	571.5
<b>United States</b>		
<b>Burlington Industries Inc.</b>		
Revenue	72.4	69.2
Profits	4.3	3.3
Per Share	0.62	0.55
<b>Bankers Trust New York</b>		
Revenue	180.7	201.1
Profits	14.3	13.0
Per Share	3.03	2.40
<b>Diamond Shamrock Corp.</b>		
Revenue	848.1	671.4
Profits	45.2	35.1
Per Share	0.82	0.62
<b>Florida Power Corp.</b>		
Revenue	970.2	832.5
Profits	48.08	72.52
Per Share	1.46	2.07
<b>Intl. Minerals &amp; Chemicals</b>		
Revenue	318	463
Profits	46.3	39.3
Per Share	1.70	1.44

### Consolidated Makes Offer For White's Truck Assets

By Jeff Bailey  
 Los Angeles Times Service  
 LOS ANGELES — Consolidated Freightways has reported that it has made a firm offer to acquire the bulk of White Motor's truck-related assets in the United States and Canada.

Based on 1979 sales, the move would make San Francisco-based Consolidated the nation's third largest heavy-duty truckmaker.

"Our offer has been delivered in writing and fully explained in a meeting with White Motor Corp. executive management," Raymond O'Brien, chairman of Consolidated, said Wednesday. Terms were not disclosed.

**Corporate Streamlining**

Earlier Wednesday, White announced that it was considering sale of some of its assets to Consolidated and to Daimler-Benz of West Germany. Based in Farmington Hills, Mich., White filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy law last September and in December sold its unprofitable domestic farm equipment subsidiary.

Craig Thompson, a White vice president, said the company has also "eliminated an entire layer of administrative management. We have been streamlining the company."

He said "sales of trucks have held up extremely well, all things considered," and that White stock was being traded "quite actively." In the over-the-counter market Wednesday, 55,200 shares were traded at \$4.25 bid, up 75 cents over Tuesday.

Mr. O'Brien said Consolidated would combine White's truck operations with its Freightliner subsidiary. The latter's market share of heavy duty trucks was 9.3 percent in 1979 and White's was 7.2 percent. The industry leader, International Harvester, has about 22 percent of the market.

### FCC Approves Radio Deregulation; Public Affairs Stipulations Lifted

Washington Post Service  
 WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission, in a major victory for the 9,000 U.S. radio broadcasters, has voted to deregulate major portions of the U.S. radio broadcast industry.

The commission voted Wednesday to allow a station to play as many commercials in an hour as it wants; eliminate specific time requirements for public affairs programming; end rules requiring stations to survey the needs of their community, and lift complex rules requiring them to "log" all their programs.

"No longer will radio broadcasters be required to follow empty, governmentally required procedures and compile stacks of paperwork," FCC chairman Charles Ferris said. "Instead they will be able to follow their own path in determining how to serve their community's needs and interests in ways that reflect the realities of today's radio markets."

### Penn Central Is Paid \$2 Billion for Assets

NEW YORK — Penn Central said it received a cash payment Thursday of about \$2.1 billion, including interest, for the railroad properties transferred to Conrail and others in 1976. The payment completes the settlement on the value of its properties with the federal government and the U.S. Railway Association.

Penn Central said it will use about \$2 billion of the amount to redeem outstanding securities issued to raise money for reorganization and for paying off other debts. The rest of the settlement, together with the release of other assets and related accounting adjustments, will increase Penn Central shareholders' equity, the company said.

### U.S. Oil Imports Plunge in 1980

NEW YORK — U.S. crude oil imports plunged a record 18 percent in 1980 and domestic oil production registered a 1.1 percent gain, the American Petroleum Institute said Thursday.

The industry organization also said refiners' deliveries of petroleum products fell 7 percent from 1979's levels as prices rose and as users switched furnaces from oil to natural gas.

In Tulsa, Okla., meanwhile, the Oil and Gas Journal said the U.S. petroleum industry drilled a record 64,828 oil and gas wells last year, far above the 51,363 wells drilled in 1979 and the previous record of 58,160 in 1956.

### Market Closed

All financial markets in Japan were closed Thursday for a national holiday.

## Gene Machines: From Lab to Marketplace

By Barnaby Feder  
 New York Times Service  
 NEW YORK — Automation can spell the difference between a promising vision bottled up in a research center and a flourishing new enterprise. Some experts in the new field of biotechnology say that gene splicing is a case in point.

Gene splicing is also known as recombinant DNA because most genes are composed of deoxyribonucleic acid. Researchers have shown that the genetic code governing how single-cell organisms such as bacteria function can be altered so that the bacteria will produce useful medical or industrial products.

So far, however, only a few research-oriented businesses have benefited economically. Experts say this is not unrelated to the difficulty in automating the technology involved.

The first step in this branch of biological engineering is to obtain a gene with a desired trait, such as that which tells a cell to produce human insulin. (Remembering that gene with those in bacteria is the means for making the bacteria produce insulin.)

To date, such work has been the province of highly skilled professionals who are in short supply. Many of them have spent substantial amounts of their time in the painstaking process of assembling genetic fragments. Such fragments are used to locate a desired gene in a living cell or, less often, to construct it synthetically.

Because of the research bottleneck, only a handful of the most promising genes have been receiving attention. The slow development process has also delayed work on downstream problems such as how genetically engineered products can be safely and inexpensively mass produced.

Can automation of research help clear the path toward commercial prosperity? Advances in understanding the chemistry of assembling genetic fragments have finally led to the introduction of the first microprocessor-controlled gene fragment assemblers.

Genes (and DNA) are built out of four basic molecules called nucleotides. The order of the nucleotides, which appear in pairs in DNA, is the basis of the genetic code. In the traditional method of gene assembly, every time a nucleotide was added to the chain (known as a polynucleotide) being built in a solution, it could take days to separate the chains with the desired coding sequence from all the others.

The goal was usually to build a 10- to 15-unit polynucleotide to use as a probe for a gene containing the same sequence. A shorter probe might come across too many different genes with the same sequence to help pinpoint the desired gene. Longer probes are hard to assemble in useful quantities because the yield goes down each time more nucleotides are added to the solution.

**Automation Feasible**

The new method, known as the solid support method, was developed from the technique used to assemble protein fragments. The first nucleotide in the chain is chemically attached to a solid particle that is anywhere from 10,000 to 100,000 times larger than it.

That keeps the desired polynucleotide in the solution while the others are flushed out after each round, thus reducing the complexity of gene-fragment assembly to the point where automation is feasible.

Last fall, the Vega Biochemicals division of Vega Laboratories, a Tucson, Ariz., company that has been involved in synthesizing protein fragments, became the first to market a microprocessor-controlled polynucleotide synthesizer. The microprocessor controls the sequence and duration of each step in the gene-fragment synthesis cycle, bringing in the various components to be mixed. Vega's research suggests that each cycle has been broken down to 30 separate steps.

Informally dubbed the "gene machine," the synthesizer costs about \$50,000. A prototype was donated to the City of Hope Hospital in Duarte, Calif., and another early model was sold to a G.D. Searle laboratory in Britain, according to Dr. James Shull, Vega's operations manager.

Competition is imminent. Biologicals Inc., a Toronto company, will introduce at a news conference in New York next week a unit that it says will outperform Vega's and at half the price. "The cycle to add a nucleotide will be reduced to 45 minutes," said Robert Bender, the company's president. "In addition, the system will be so simple that any intelligent person with 30 minutes' training can operate it."

According to Bioengineering News, an industry newsletter, three other companies are expected to enter the field soon. The newsletter also predicts that 400 units worth \$20 million will be sold by 1982.

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- in millions of US-Dollars -	1979/80	1978/79	1977/78
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Loans to and Deposits with Banks	4,368	3,221	2,199
Loans and Advances to Customers	5,438	4,869	4,613
Capital and Reserves	222	176	157

After an increase of capital in January, 1981, capital and reserves now amount to US \$ 258 million.

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**Banco de Fomento Nacional**  
 U.S. \$100,000,000  
 Medium-Term Loan

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American Express Bank International Group	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
The Fuji Bank, Limited	National Bank of Canada (International) Limited, Nassau, Bahamas
Toronto Dominion International Bank Limited	Banco Totta & Açores
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American Express International Banking Corporation	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
The Fuji Bank, Limited	National Bank of Canada (International) Limited, Nassau, Bahamas
Toronto Dominion Bank	Banco Português do Atlântico - Succursale France
Banco Totta & Açores - London Branch	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Crédit Agricole	SFE Banking Corporation Limited - SFE Group
The Sumitomo Bank, Limited	Banco Espírito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG, Vienna	Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS January 15 1981. Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics.

Chicago Futures January 15, 1981. Table listing futures prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, soybeans, and livestock.

New York Futures January 15, 1981. Table listing futures prices for commodities like soybean oil, soybean meal, and various grains.

Cash Prices January 15, 1981. Table listing spot prices for various commodities including metals, oils, and grains.

BANCO O'HIGGINS advertisement. Text describing the bank's assets, services, and contact information in London.

Market Summary NYSE Most Active January 15, 1981. Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates January 15, 1981. Table listing interest rates for various Eurocurrency deposits.

Commodity Indexes January 15, 1981. Table listing various commodity price indexes.

Advertisement for 'essential strategic tool for international executives' featuring a report on the competitiveness of European industry in 1980.

Market Summary Dow Jones Averages January 15, 1981. Table listing average prices for Dow Jones indices.

Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices January 15, 1981. Table listing prices for over-the-counter securities.

London Metals Market January 15, 1981. Table listing prices for various metals in London.

Market Summary American Most Active January 15, 1981. Table listing the most active stocks in the American market.

Market Summary AMEX Index January 15, 1981. Table listing the AMEX index and other market data.

Market Summary Futures Dow Jones January 15, 1981. Table listing futures prices for Dow Jones.

Market Summary Paris Commodities January 15, 1981. Table listing commodity prices in Paris.

Market Summary London Commodities January 15, 1981. Table listing commodity prices in London.

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Banco Urquijo, S.A. advertisement. Text describing the bank's services, including floating rate notes, and contact information for the Singapore branch.



AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of AMEX stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and volume.

Table of international stock market data, including indices for 12-month and 3-month periods across various countries.

Table titled 'European Stock Markets' showing closing prices for various European cities like Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Paris, Zurich, and Milan.

Real Estate Classified Advertisements section containing multiple sub-sections: Real Estate for Sale, Classified Advertisements (Continued from Back Page), Autos Tax Free, Employment, and various international real estate listings.







### Cardinal Pitcher Lone Electee

## Gibson in Hall of Fame

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Bob Gibson ... In 1968

## Robinson Is Named To Manage the Giants

**From Agency Dispatches**  
NEW YORK — Frank Robinson, who became the first black manager in the major leagues in 1975, returned to the ranks Wednesday when he was named to succeed Dave Bristol as manager of the San Francisco Giants.

The announcement was made by Robert Lurie, owner of the team, who had also considered Dick Howser, Bob Lemon, Del Crandall and Gene Mauch, all experienced but currently unemployed managers.

"I talked to a lot of people," Lurie said, "but Frank Robinson was the best for the job. He knows how to manage, he knows how to win, he knows how to communicate. I believe he will have the ability to earn the respect of the players and fans in a very short time."

Robinson, 45, ended his 21-year playing career in 1977 as the fourth ranking power hitter in history with 586 home runs. He was still an active player in 1975 when he was named manager of the Cleveland Indians, and served two and a half seasons before he was dismissed after 57 games in 1977. Since then, he has worked as manager of the Baltimore Orioles farm club in Rochester and as a coach with the Orioles.

Unassailable Credentials  
Robinson's credentials as a player are unassailable. He played the outfield for 10 years with the Cincinnati Reds, six with the Orioles, two with the California Angels and two with the Indians.

He played in 11 All-Star Games and five World Series. And he is the only man to be named the most valuable player in both the National and American Leagues, winning the award with the Reds in 1961 and with the Orioles in 1966.

His return as a manager, though, was surrounded by hard reality. The Giants finished fourth and fifth the last two seasons under Joe Altobelli and Bristol. Attendance at Candlestick Park dropped from 1.7 million in 1978 to 1.4 million in '79 and 1.1 million last season, Lurie abruptly discharged Bristol during baseball's business meetings last month for "philosophical differences."

The differences ranged from trades to disputes with players, but they centered chiefly on Bristol's frequent clashes with half a dozen stars on a rebellious team, including a fistfight with John Montefusco, a pitcher who has since been traded to Atlanta.

The main question now is whether Robinson can rally the Giants. When he was manager of the Indians, he was known as a demanding and even difficult boss. The Indians won 79 games and lost 80 in his first season and were 81-78 the next year, finishing fourth both times. The team was 26-31 when he was released in 1977.

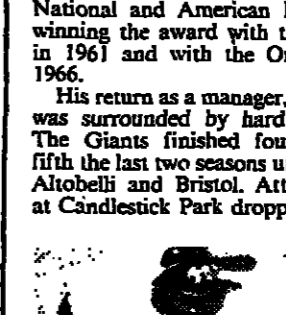
Promise  
He becomes San Francisco's 10th manager in the 23 years since the Giants left New York. "The Giants," Robinson promised, "will be back in contention. Perhaps not in 1981 but soon. No, I didn't have any communications problems in Cleveland. The players didn't always agree with what I wanted to do."

"I think he has acquired a little more patience than he had in that first go-round," suggested Earl Weaver, manager of the Orioles. "Naturally, the older you get the more mature you get."

Birdie Tebbets, who managed Robinson as a rookie at Cincinnati, said "Robinson has paid his dues. I think he will be outstanding in the manager's job. The fact is, Frank never took a short step in his life. He managed in Puerto Rico and he managed in the minors. I think he learned a lot in his Cleveland experience."

"I know they've got a difficult situation in San Francisco, but I'm not worried about Frank as a manager. If they play with the same attitude that Frank did, they'll do fine. I just hope they don't come out with that bunk about being black."

Said Robinson Wednesday: "I want to be known as a big-league manager, not as a black manager."



Frank Robinson

## Nicklaus: The Bear Is Still Hungry

**By Dave Anderson**  
*New York Times Service*  
NORTH PALM BEACH, Fla. — In the attic above the two-car garage of their sprawling home, Jack Nicklaus and his 7-year-old son, Michael, were filming a television commercial. Take after take, the world's most prestigious golfer never flubbed a line, but now he suddenly shook his head and stopped talking.

"What did you do, Dad?" Michael asked.  
"I messed up," his father answered.  
They laughed, and Nicklaus told the crew, "I told you I'd be the one to mess up."

"We'll break for an hour," the director said. "We'll shoot the next one in the living room."  
"Good," Nicklaus said. "That'll give me some time to hit some golf balls in the backyard."

The backyard is not just a backyard. On the patio above, several mounted gamefish were on the walls near a Ping-Pong table. Beyond the swimming pool, two outdoors hung above the white wooden deck jutting out into Lake Worth's breeze-chopped water.

No Nets, No Poles  
To the left, past the driveway, two yellow flagsticks were planted about 20 yards apart on what are normally two grass tennis courts. But there were no nets, no poles.  
"I stopped playing tennis last weekend," Nicklaus said. "It's time to play golf."

At his feet were about three dozen balls. With his sand wedge, he was flipping them from about 20 yards. Almost all the balls were stopping within 10 feet of the hole, many within two or three feet.

"This is fun," he said. "I'm really excited about playing golf this year."  
He looked around, glancing at one of the lightpoles that surrounded the tennis courts. "See how I've got that light turned toward the putting green? I was out here putting with some friends on New Year's Eve, and at 11:59 we went inside for a toast, then we came out again."

"I had a 30-foot putt, and I told myself, 'First putt of the year — this will be indicative of the year.' I knocked it in. The next morning I came out to hit some chip shots like I'm doing now. On the first shot, I knocked it in the cup. Another omen."

Nicklaus will be 41 Wednesday, but he sounded like a kid with a new toy. Or a golfer with a new shot. And that, of course, is just what he is.

The wedge game from around the green that Phil Rodgers taught me, that's been the difference," he said. "Last year I didn't use a single shot in my wedge game that I had used the first 40 years of my life."

Nicklaus is playing in this week's Bob Hope Desert Classic at Palm Springs, Calif., where he will naturally be hailed for what he accomplished last year: winning a record-tying fourth United States Open and a record-tying fifth PGA championship. But instead of reflecting on last year's glory, he is eager to accomplish more.

Worldwide, there are 40 courses he has constructed, designed or had under contract to design. His 12-room suite of offices, with 27 employees, is only five minutes from his house. But he decided to compete last year despite the problems with his game.

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